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ABDULLAH AS KING OF PALESTINE

Cairo, Dec. 8.—King Abdullah of Transjordan will be proclaimed King of Palestine on December 13, a reliable Transjordan source in the Arab League told the Associated Press on Wednesday.

An Associated Press cable from Amman, Transjordan, said on Tuesday night that the Transjordan Cabinet had approved an appeal to King Abdullah to proclaim himself King of unified Palestine and Transjordan.

The source said in Cairo that Abdullah's new Government will be formed under the Premiership of a Transjordanian with six Transjordanian Ministers and eight Palestinian Ministers.

The source said the decision to proclaim Abdullah King of Palestine would be submitted in the Transjordan National Assembly on Saturday, December 11.—Associated Press.

Flywheel Kills Woman

Burnley, Dec. 8.—A woman was killed and several workpeople injured when a flywheel broke from its moorings in a Burnley, Lancashire, factory and, crashing through a two foot thick engine room wall, landed in pieces among the looms in an adjoining weaving shed.

The accident occurred at Bishop House Mill, occupied by William Bancroft and Company and Kingston and Rigby Limited.

Sixty weavers were working in the weaving shed at the time of the accident.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Germany & The W. Union

THE association of Germany with Western Union is not a mere matter of aspiration. Nor is it entirely a matter of Governmental pronouncements and diplomatic action. It is first and fundamentally a matter of fact. The solid foundation of economic geography cannot be denied. Nor can the political trend of Germany towards the West in the past year, especially since the announcement of the six Power proposals for the development of a provisional government for Western Germany in June and the subsequent highly effective currency reform in the Western zones. The industries of the Ruhr basin are essential for European prosperity, and to lose as the economic splitting of Germany by the Soviet Government continues (in direct defiance of the Potsdam Treaty), that means Western European prosperity is lost. A peaceful and co-operative Germany is essential for European stability, and so long as all political compromise is refused by the Soviet Government, all that can be vouchsafed for at the moment is the desire for Western European stability. Yet it is not enough that Germans should decide to join themselves to Western Union. It is not even enough that the Western Powers should, in the face of their present policy and in the course of an entirely regrettable disengagement with the Soviet Union, be willing to accept them.

Geography itself is not enough. For there have been cases in which political considerations have over-ruled geographical factors. The only permanent basis is one of common conviction on both sides that the course of action is being followed is right. It is here that the genuine doubts of the wisdom of the full association of Germany with Western Union and the Marshall Plan must be answered. Their say, and must be answered. It must be recognized that the political association known as Western Union has its military organs and is in the process of laying down its common military policy. It must be recognized on the other hand that a permanent factor in the policy of the Western Powers is the demilitarization of Germany and the permanent suppression of the German arms industry. Is there not a conflict here? It would be foolish to deny it. But it would be equally foolish to deny that it can be resolved. The military policy of Western Union is surely defensive and if the Powers find it possible to scrap it tomorrow, they would undoubtedly do it with profound relief. That being so there is no reason why they should seek to draw Germany into it. And there is equally no reason why the Germans should seek to be drawn in. Quite the contrary. It is the mischievous invention of opponents of Western Union that should be treated accordingly.

Invasion Of Transjordan By Israeli Troops

TWO SMALL INCURSIONS: OTHER FORCES ON MOVE

Paris, Dec. 8.—Britain today told the Security Council's "Sanctions Committee" that there had been "two small incursions" of Israeli forces over the Transjordan frontier, and Britain might be obliged to "take action" under her treaty with Transjordan.

Mr Harold Beeley, British representative, said that information from British forces was that certain Jewish forces were advancing southwards from the Dead Sea and had reached points about halfway to the Gulf of Agaba.

He asked Dr Ralph Bunche, Acting Palestine Mediator, whether there were any United Nations' observers in that area, and if not, whether some could be sent.

Mr Beeley added: "There is another particularly serious report we have received, which is that there were two small Jewish incursions over the Transjordan frontier, one of which was on November 29."

"This is of serious concern to the United Kingdom owing to the treaty between my Government and Transjordan, which would oblige the United Kingdom to take action in accordance with the treaty of mutual defence," he said.

Dr Bunche told the Committee that although the truce and armistice negotiations between Egyptians and Jews had reached a deadlock, he believed the chances of a solution were better than ever before.

He reported that the Egyptian Government had accepted in principle the negotiations for an armistice, but on condition that all the terms of the three resolutions were carried out.

This referred particularly to the withdrawal of certain Jewish forces in the Negev and the relief of an Egyptian brigade encircled at Faluja.

NO INFORMATION

Dr Bunche said that the Israeli Government would make the necessary adjustments laid down in the resolutions, provided it was assured the Egyptians would accept negotiations for an armistice.

Answering the British statement that certain Jewish forces had advanced southwards from the Dead Sea, Dr Bunche said that his observers had no information on this.

The United States representative stated that the Committee should not take any hasty action and allow the Acting Mediator more time to negotiate a settlement.



STATEMENT ON H.K.'s SECURITY

London, Dec. 8.—Hong-kong's security arrangements were "receiving constant attention" in view of the Communist advances. Mr A. V. Alexander, the Minister of Defence, told the House of Commons today.

It would be contrary to public interest to give exact details regarding the precautionary measures taken, he added. Mr Alexander declared that the matter of sending reinforcements was under active control of a committee of the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Services in the Far East and they would make any recommendations required to the British Government.

Mr David Rees, William, the Colonial Under-Secretary, said that the Government was doing everything possible to prevent overcrowding and "chaos" in Hongkong should there be panic in Shanghai. Mr Rees Williams said the immigration regulations applied to people entering the colony but difficulties of enforcing them were very great.

The situation was under constant review.—Reuter.

Made Wife Beat Him With Riding Whip

London, Dec. 8.—A wife who said her husband made her beat him with a riding whip and drive a chariot to which he was harnessed was granted a decree nisi here today.

Convent educated 35-year-old Mrs Dorothy Mary Stokes, alleged cruelty by her husband which she contended had conducted to her divorce, the court exercised its discretion in her favour.

The husband, a company director, denied cruelty and himself asked for a divorce on the ground of adultery by Mrs Stokes seven years ago with the present Earl of Cullinstown (then Major James Frederick Sinclair) and later with Colonel E. Le Lloyd Riddle, an American. The Earl was dismissed from the suit.

Mr Justice Hodgson said the wife alleged Mr Stokes had dressed up as a harem slave and made her tie him up before beating him. She also alleged he had invited her to have intercourse with other men and describe to him what took place.

The husband's case was that so far as sexual matters were concerned they were only "little nonsense" and "burlesque" and that she was fully co-operative. He denied asking his wife to commit adultery.

In 1942, after the birth of a child, Mrs Stokes refused to return to her husband, the judge added. Ultimately she came back on certain conditions drawn up in a document by the husband's brother, Mr Richard Stokes, now a Member of Parliament.

The husband had not carried out the terms of the document.—Reuter.

PILOT BLAMED FOR AIR CRASH

London, Dec. 8.—The Ministry of Civil Aviation blamed today the pilot for the crash of the Belgian Sabena airliner at London Airport on March 2 in which 20 people, including the pilot, were killed.

The Ministry's inquiry has shown today that the accident must be attributed to misjudgment on the part of the pilot when endeavouring to land at night in conditions of very poor visibility.

Nineteen passengers and a crew of three were on board the airliner when it crashed in fog.—Reuter.

Chiang Throws Thousands Of New Troops Into The Yangtse Battle

ESCAPE OF "TRAPPED" ARMY NEAR PENGPU REPORTED

Nanking, Dec. 8.—Reliable sources today said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek rushed another Army group of 40,000 to 60,000 Nationalists into the vast battle of encirclement on the approaches to Nanking. More than 500,000 Communist and Nationalist troops were reported to be locked in a bitter struggle between Pengpu, 100 miles North of Nanking and Hsuehchow, another 85 miles to the North.

But the situation was obscured by the conflicting claims from Nationalist and Red sources. The Government reported that 20 Communist columns of about 300,000 troops have been caught between Nationalist forces at Pengpu and those moving South from abandoned Hsuehchow.

The Central News Agency said that these Communist forces had "fallen into a fast Government encirclement movement."

However, the Communists reported that their forces above Pengpu were linked up with other Red units farther North. Three Nationalist Army groups totalling 22 divisions of 220,000 men were fleeing South from Hsuehchow. The Communist Radio said that the highways South of Hsuehchow "were littered with dead."

Reliable sources said that Chiang's latest Army group of reinforcements was from General Pau Chung-hsi, of the Hankow Command. The group was commanded by General Chang Kan and stationed at Shuangyang, 300 miles West of Nanking. It was ordered to march immediately to Yungcheng, 50 miles South-West of Hsuehchow, focal point of the battle of encirclement.

With this Army group, Generalissimo Chiang has thrown Army reinforcements totalling some 140,000 men into the mounting battle above Nanking in the past 10 days.—United Press.

ESCAPE FROM TRAP?

Pengpu, Dec. 8.—This frontline headquarters anxiously awaited confirmation on Wednesday of a report that the Government's 12th Army Group has broken out of a Communist trap some 25 miles North of here.

(Pengpu is headquarters for the new Hwai River line. The city is about 105 miles northwest of Nanking.)

The Government claims the Army Group has made a junction with the 6th Army Group, moving North from the Hwai River, at a point near Kuchien.

Official sources said the junction occurred on Tuesday after the 12th Army Group, spearheaded by the 18th Army, fought its way free of General Liu Po-cheng's encircling Red forces.

Official sources here know nothing of the Communist claims they had encircled the three Army groups of the Hsuehchow garrison west of Hsuehchow.

They said latest aerial reports indicated all three groups were intact and moving south against "some resistance." These sources placed the leading group west of Suhsien, 53 miles north of here.

Reports that the 14th Army or other substantial reinforcements from the south had reached Pengpu were denied by officials here. They said the reinforcements had not arrived.—Associated Press.

LEAVES FOR SUHSIEN

Pengpu, Dec. 8.—As the battle was reported to be progressing favourably immediately north of Pengpu, General Liu Shih left his headquarters here this morning on a special trip to the Suhsien area to plan the redeployment of Government troops for the major battle now taking place to the southwest of Suhsien.

General Liu's departure from Pengpu Headquarters coincided with official reports that the Nationalist 12th Army Group under General Huang Wei had broken the two-weeks' siege of General Liu Po-cheng's Communist forces north of Pengpu and had effected a westward retreat last night with General Li You-nien's Sixth Army Group operating along the Tientsin-Pukow line just below Suhsien.

The reported junction of the two Army Groups was believed here to have consolidated the Government's southern fighting was taking place in a wide area west of Suhsien, official military quarters here declared any knowledge regarding the fate of three Army Groups to the southwest of Hsuehchow which the Communists had claimed to have encircled.

Pengpu, which five days ago was regarded by gunfire with the Communists within eight miles of the city, life has gradually returned to normal following the westward withdrawal of the Reds, while north-bound traffic on the railway now goes only as far as Taohsiachi, a small town 10 miles from Pengpu.

Repairs are being rushed further along the line. However, with a big bridge near Kuchien seriously damaged, it will be weeks, before thorough traffic between Pengpu and Kuchien can be restored.—Reuter.

NEW DEFENCES

Tientsin, Dec. 8.—The construction of fresh measures for securing the vital Tientsin-Tanku section against the expected Communist onslaught has been announced.

These include the erection along the Tientsin-Tanku highway of additional pillboxes which are most favoured North China's defence installations as a visible symbol of the determination to face the enemy. An airport is also contemplated at Tanku, which is 24 miles from Tientsin by rail and strategically without parallel in the current general scheme of defence under General Fu Tso-yi.

Meanwhile, the valuable coal mining area was the scene of railway sabotage with the track damaged between Wall and Kuyeh, nine and 15 miles to the east of Tientsin.

Coincidentally, the Nationalists have begun clearing Communist auxiliary units southeast of Fochiafen, roughly 18 miles to the east of Tientsin.

NATIONALISTS' CLAIM

The Nationalists now claim to have "entered" Tsohsien City, on the Peking-Hankow line, 35 miles southwest of Peking to which the railway staff was also returning after having been withdrawn a few days ago when this vital barrier towards Peking was lost to the Communists.

While Communist general Nien Yung-cheng's forces continue menacing the Peking-Suiyuan line in the vicinity of Kalgan, General Lin

Piao's Manchurian columns, after capturing Miyun, are now attempting to batter down the Government's defences near Niulanshan, only 20 odd miles to the northeast of Peking.

Red vanguards were said to have already been seen southeast of Shunyi, which means that they have passed Niulanshan and are getting closer to Peking.—Reuter.

NANKING SILENT

Nanking, Dec. 8.—No reference in its usual bulletin to the battle between the Nationalists and the Communists in the Honan-Anhui-Kiangsu border region was made tonight by the official military news agency.

This silence is regarded as significant in view of the fact that reliable unofficial sources have already reported the heavy defeat of one of three Nationalist Army Groups which had recently abandoned Hsuehchow and moved to the area.

No official confirmation of this defeat or in fact any account of the progress of the battle in this area has yet been available. Tonight's military news agency bulletin mainly devoted to minor activities in an area along the railway north of Pengpu.—Reuter.

FALLS TO HER DEATH

Bristol, Dec. 8.—Mrs May Kathleen Bristol, 28, fell 280 feet to death today from the Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol.

Her body was found by workmen.—Reuter.

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CANDID PICTURES OF CHILDREN

A SELECTION OF NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY ACME



YOUNG ENGINEER—Dressed for the occasion, four-year-old Donald DuClose, Jr., of Chicago pauses from his tour of a railway fair in the Windy City to give one of the huge engines some fancy oiling.



"I DON'T WANT MY HAIR CUT"—In the process of having his curly locks shorn, Nickie Verderico, aged two, howls a protest at the barber, but it is no use. The time has come for the Cleveland lad to look like a man, and the locks must go.



BLOCKS WITH CURVES—Little Cissy MacCalla is happy about the over-production of fruit on her family's MacCalla Farm in Winter Haven, Florida. Tired of playing with the same old blocks, she now substitutes oranges and grapefruit.



THRILL OF A LIFETIME—A little New Yorker registers glee as cowboy star Gene Antry lets him pet his celebrated horse, Champion. Scene was at the City Hall, where Mayor William O'Dwyer met members of the 23rd Annual World Championship Rodeo appearing at Madison Square Garden. O'Dwyer also petted Champion.



OF THINGS TO COME—Two-year-old Adalsteinn Jonasson of Iceland is held by a Philadelphia nurse as Dr. Bruce Milligan shows him a lollipop. Although he's now unable to enjoy the candy, if treatments are successful he soon will be. The boy has been fed through a tube since last February when he swallowed some lye, which closed his esophagus tube. A long way from home, the little lad will have to be cured of homesickness, too.



IN HIS OWN LEAGUE—Jan Oneta, of Nags Head, North Carolina, has to unhook all he catches just like any other fisherman. Though the Atlantic Ocean is in his front yard, the three-year-old lad has Croatan Sound in his back yard. He sticks in the sand, letting the bigger boys handle the larger fish in the surf.

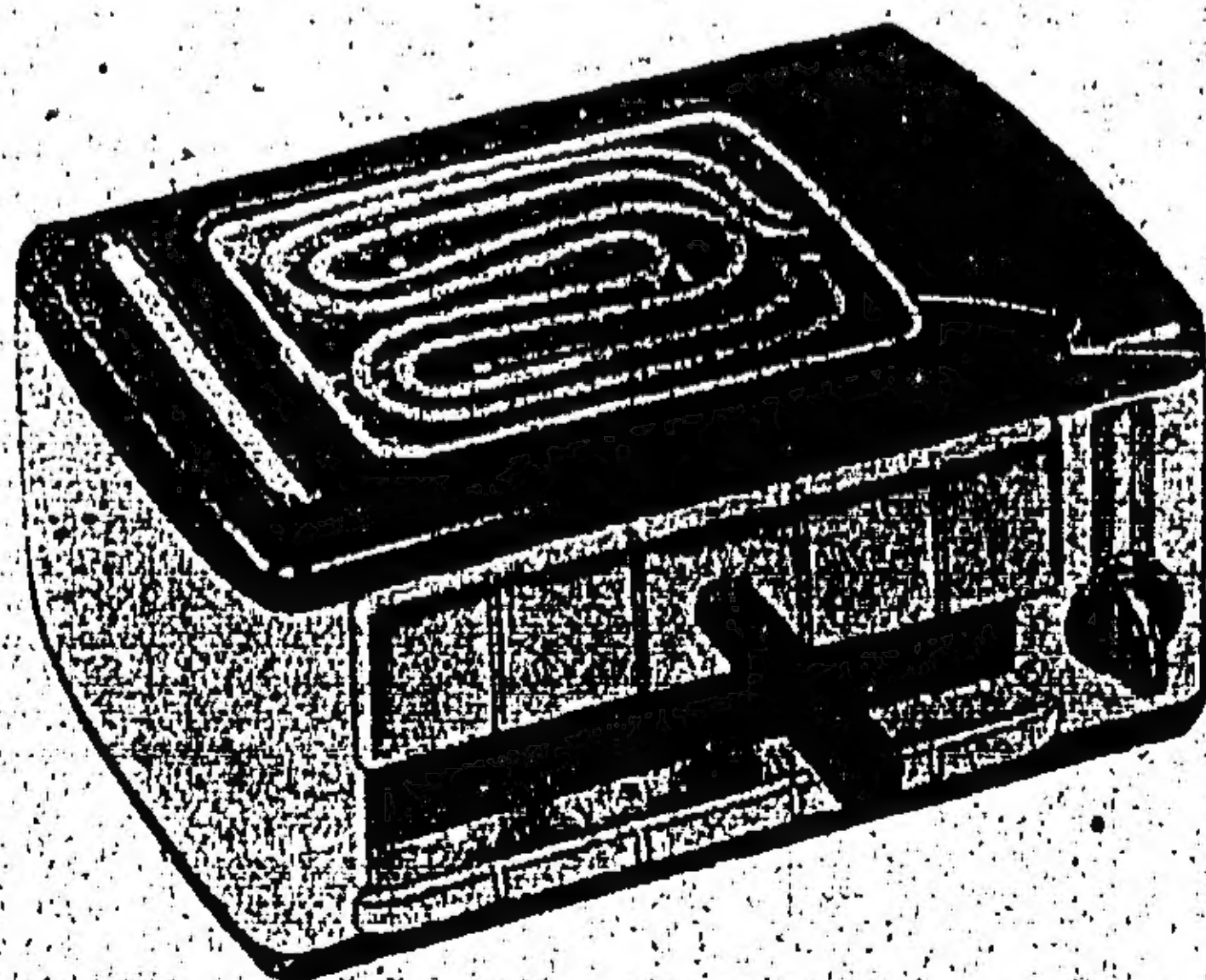


CONTACT—Little Max Roder talks to his mother on the telephone after he was found indulging in a 6 a.m. stroll along a railway track in Detroit, Michigan.



HIS OWN JEEP—Dean Horowitz, three-year-old New Jersey lad, had his own jeep in which to travel the deck of the trans-Atlantic liner in which he returned to New York. The youngster visited his grandparents in Bath, England, along with his mother, a GI bride. He can't quite figure out driving past the customs officers.

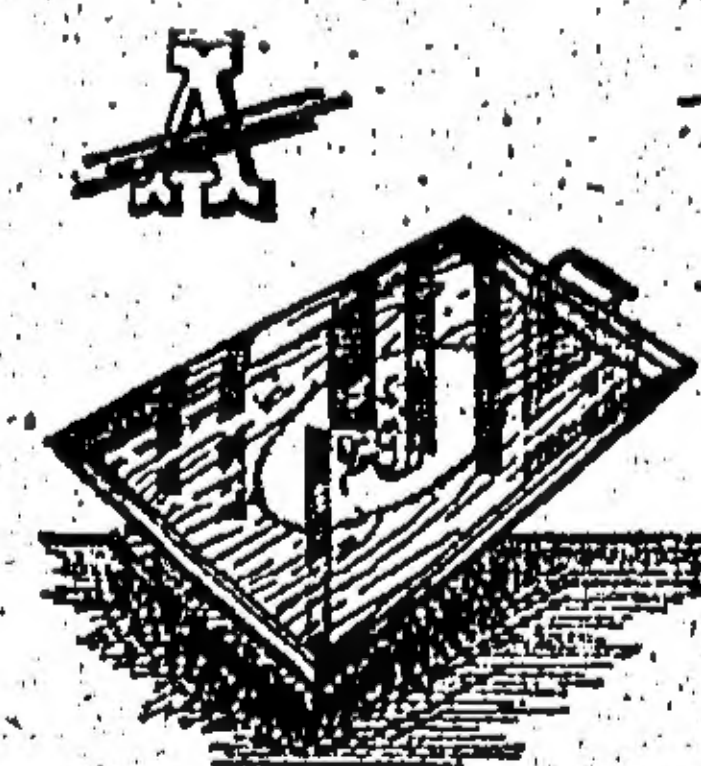
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COW PUNCHER—With pride aplenty, four-year-old Andy Kinter of Kansas City literally takes the bull by the nose to permit his canine friend, Mitz, to show his ability to cavort on the back of the animal. Mitz is mascot of the Chandler Hereford Ranch.



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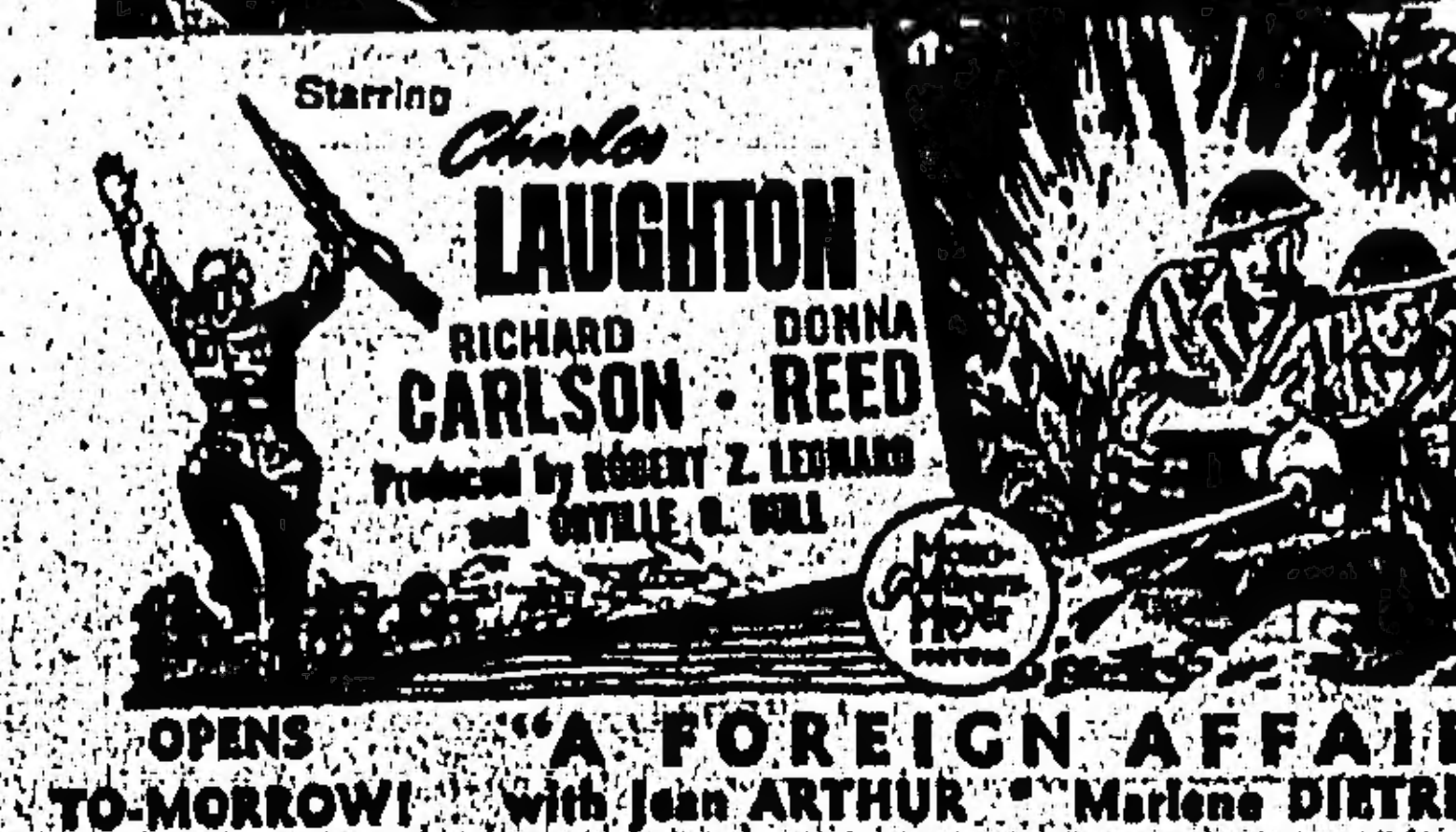
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Eire wonders what all the fuss is about

Sorry to lose us—but thinks we ought to go

DUBLIN. A LONG O'Connell-street a brisk wind ruffles the leaves of the pamphlets that hang outside the tobacconist's shop near the Rotunda. There you can buy 20 best-quality cigarettes for 2s. 9d. and, if you have a mind for it, the full story of Ireland's struggle against England's ruthless and bloody tyranny. "So you are an English journalist," said the man behind the counter. "What do I think of the repeal of the Act? It's a good, honest thing for Ireland." He leaned across the pictures of three Republicans shot by the English in 1916. "But it would be to lose England's friendship."

A Paradox

For there is in Ireland a paradox that makes for Irish charm, a double desire for complete independence and closer relationship with Britain. Never has Britain stood so high in Ireland's esteem. It is not entirely unprejudiced. A large part of the £35 million which was Ireland's tourist revenue last year came from Britain. Dublin shopkeepers who sell English visitors sweets and silk stockings without coupons, the cafes which drap their steaks with Irish eggs, the grocers who ask them to eat more cheese all know the value of England's friendship. But it would be unjust to think that the Irish have only a tradesman's heart. Across O'Connell Bridge Sean Lynch manages a travel agency. As a youth he was out with the English volunteers in the Easter rising. He got three months in prison for that, and more when the Black and Tans picked him up in 1920.

No Bitterness

But there is no bitterness in Lynch. "I'm glad about the repeal," he said. "We've been a dictionary Republic too long. 'Maybe the English will declare us aliens, but I don't think it will come to that.' I fought the British but I am married to an Englishwoman, and my son-in-law is a proper John Bull. So why should I want to break with the English?" Outside the Bank of Ireland, looking through the columns at Trinity College all day, stands a doorkeeper with British medal ribbons on his jacket. "We couldn't exist without you," says Samuel Siles. "We've got to remain in the Commonwealth, do you see? But Ireland must be honest with herself. 'Republic is it?' said a man in Dame-street, leaning by a bronze

plaque that commemorates the death of three volunteers there 32 years ago. "Sure, Dev's been telling us we've had one for years. We're not going to quarrel with you about it now." "You will give my views a big paragraph, will you?" said the policeman in Wexford-street. "Ninety percent of the people here have no bitterness towards England. We cannot cut adrift from her in the worst way today. But the people agree with the repeal of the Act."

Her Conscience

The student in Davy Byrne's bar was thinking of Ireland's soul. "She owes it to her conscience to repeal the Act. The King means nothing to us." "But what would happen to Ireland's conscience if we cut away from England's friendship I don't know." For there is something of England in Ireland's physical and spiritual structure. The taxi driver drove his American saloon too fast for my comfort because he was in a hurry to see "Hamlet." The pillar-boxes are painted green. But some still carry Victoria's monogram. On the lamp-posts little posters appeal, "A phrase in Irish is a brick in the national edifice." But rarely do you hear Irish in Dublin.

Man In The Street

Thousands of Irish have intermarried with the English. The Irishman in the street, if he is not wearing a dyed British military overcoat, tells you about his brother who was torpedoed in a British tanker. And, as if in perpetual remembrance of the English that is within the heart of Ireland, there looms down upon the blue-carpeted Chamber of the Dail the bust of a young man. It is Padraig Pearse, executed for his part in the Easter Rebellion. He was the son of an Englishman.

Among the mass of the Irish there is no belief that the repeal will have grave consequences. The issue has been confused for them by kite-flying in the Irish newspapers. When Costello made his announcement about two months ago, in Canada, Dublin newspapers announced, "Costello cuts the last link with Britain," and "Co-operation with British." Irish pride and common sense took satisfaction from the first and reinsurance from the second.

For Irish pride, most sensitive, most wounded of all emotions here, is the guiding factor in the Irishman's attitude.

'Army Of Occupation'

But not all are pleased with it. The Republican in the street would not give his name had read his party's literature.

England, he said, should withdraw her "Army of Occupation" from Ulster. Not often do you meet a true Republican, however, since Sean McBride and his followers turned constitutionalists.

Eire's Parliament, the Dail, recently passed a Bill repealing the External Relations Act and cutting the last official link with the British Crown. Here, from DUBLIN, is an account of what the ordinary people think, by

JOHN PREBBLE.

The iron grid that was put over the public gallery to stop the young ladies of the I.R.A. from throwing bags of flour on the gentlemen of the Dail has outlived its purpose. But to a degree the belief that the repeal will have small effect on Anglo-Irish relations is shared by many Dublin businessmen.

"The only preferences we have are governed by trade agreements, not the Act," I was told by Senator J. C. Douglas, draper of Wexford street, and one of the first architects of the Free State Constitution. Douglas is one of the many Irish who say "The King of England means nothing to me, one way or the other." But he also says: "We would like to play our part in the Commonwealth."

He Likes Us

In Dame-street young Kevin Wilson has his auctioneer's office. He is a man with a love for "Ireland's violet hills" and has been conducting thousands of pounds' worth of business with Englishmen.

Wonder Railway Built In Garage

WHEN Mr Harold S. Pace, of Addison-road, West Wickham, Kent, returns home from his job as a chemical engineer he goes to his garage and spends the evening working on his railway.

Mr Pace's garage is any boy's dream come true. Apart from a space in the centre it is entirely occupied by an exquisite miniature railway. The public will have a chance to see this wonderful piece of workmanship soon, for it appears in the British documentary film Loco Number One, which has just been given its trade show.

For more than 11 years Mr Pace has been working on his railway. The 23 locomotives, 40 carriages and 97 trucks are at the exact scale of four millimetres to one foot, and Mr Pace has gone to endless trouble to see that they are correct in every detail of design, colour and lettering.

The carriages range from all suburban stock to Pullman coaches and

electric trains. There are express trains, local trains, shuttles and trucks. A complete breakdown train stands in a siding.

The masterpieces are a double-decker Highland sheep-van, the wooden bars curved out with fine's trouble, and a horse truck complete with "the Derby winner." One of the "flats" is loaded with a traction engine and another with a mechanical digger. Both perfect models which, Mr Pace says, were far more difficult to make than any of the trucks.

But this is not all. Mr Pace's railway runs in a miniature landscape which is itself a masterpiece. On his station, correct to the tiniest detail, are bookstalls, telephone kiosks, weighing machines, mailbags and tiny luggage.

About 150 passengers and railwaymen made of alabaster and wife about half an inch high, populate the platforms. There are soldiers, sailors, nurses, a young man carrying a tennis racket, commercial

travellers, and children being seen off to school.

Outside the stations are taxicabs: only an inch long—but they have spare wheels and windscreen.

Driving between model houses, houses, church and pubs, each of which took months to make, are buses, motor lorries and coal cars, with tiny sacks of coal. There are gardens, bridges and a dock where ships are unloading.

On canvas all round the walls is a background of a rolling countryside which Mr Pace, who used to make the scenery for amateur theatricals, painted in oils. He drew the clouds from life in his garden.

Mr Pace runs his railway, which represents 100 miles of railway in theory, from switchboards containing more than 100 switches and levers.

"I tried to make it as much like the real thing and give it as much atmosphere as possible," Mr Pace explained.

NEW YORK CABLE-LETTER

Victory For The Subs

By FREDERICK COOK

STAGGERING blow to U.S. naval planners has been the outcome of big-scale manoeuvres in the North Atlantic. A hundred ships were supposed to attack Newfoundland and seize a beachhead near Argentina. Only defence was eight of the new type stay-down submarines.

Stripped of the staff college phrasing, report on the manoeuvres shows that the fleet failed disastrously. Theoretically, the eight submarines sank or crippled the whole attacking force. Navy men here are well aware that today's Russian navy is largely an undersea navy, with around 100 of the new submarines on hand and unknown numbers building. Big changes in navy strategy are forecast.

LARGE-SCALE warplane production is now under way here. Thirty-five of the latest master jet bombers are being built in factories which once turned out the now obsolete Super-Fort. Well over 2,000 high-speed jet bombers are on order in factories right across the country. One factory alone has an order for 800 jet fighters, another for 1,200.

SIDE-LIGHT on the difficulty ordinary Americans are having to make ends meet: About 34,500,000 women (93 percent) stow down some home sewing. Sales of sewing machines are booming and the waiting-list in months long.

JOHN NORTHROP, famous aircraft builder, predicts that by 1950 there will be no piloted warplanes. Guided missiles will do all the attacking and most of the defending.

Only transports will need men to fly them. Northrop also believes big airplanes will be driven by nuclear energy by about the same time.

U.S. women can now buy a new "miracle dress" made wholly of nylon. It looks like heavy taffeta. But it can be washed in the hand basin, dries in a few moments, and never needs ironing.

IS a shrimp with its head removed a "manufactured product"? This solemn question will be debated by the Supreme Court. Millions hang on the answer.

If it is, it must pay higher railway fares. If not, it can still go as food. Unwashed spinach comes into the argument, too. Unwashed, it is simple farm produce; washed, it remains to be seen.

E. V. DURLING, New York columnist, who spent some time in London, learned to play darts and is now trying to popularise the game here.

"It is one of Britain's favourite indoor games," he says, "and I wonder why it has never caught on here." A dart board is almost never seen here, never at all in the U.S. version of the pub.

SOUTH CAROLINA, which has no divorce problems because it has no divorces—they are illegal in the State—voted in a local election to permit divorces.

But that does not mean they will. Opponents are carrying the fight to the State Legislature to kill a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

A GROUP of scientists are defending women who "feed their families out of cans." They claim that thinned foods are better than fresh on almost all counts. "After six years of study, the scientists say 'Cans serve as a form of pressure cookers, keeping in nutritive elements lost by home cooking.'"

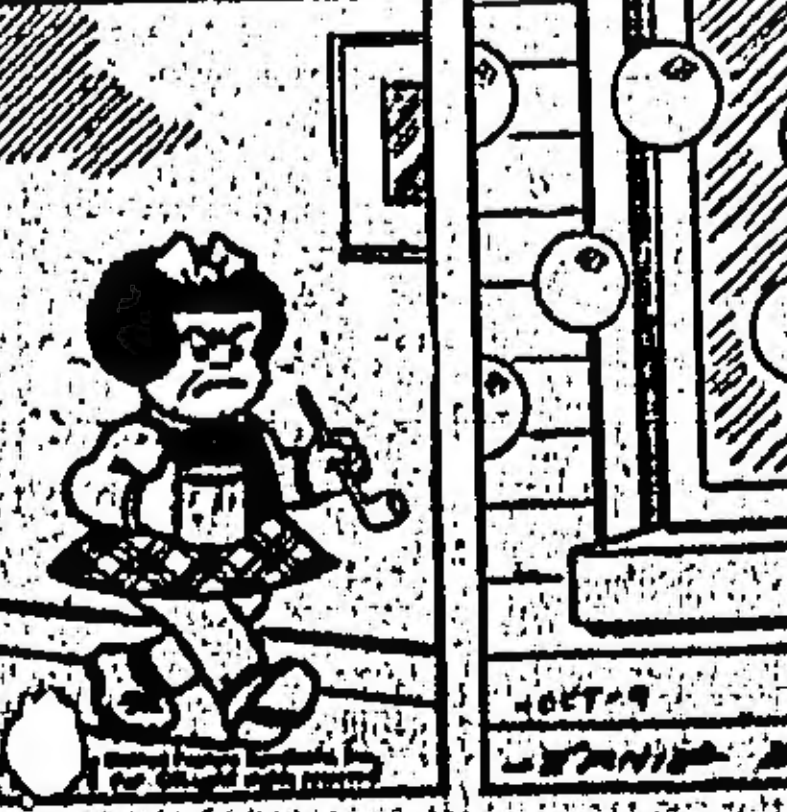
NANCY Inside Job



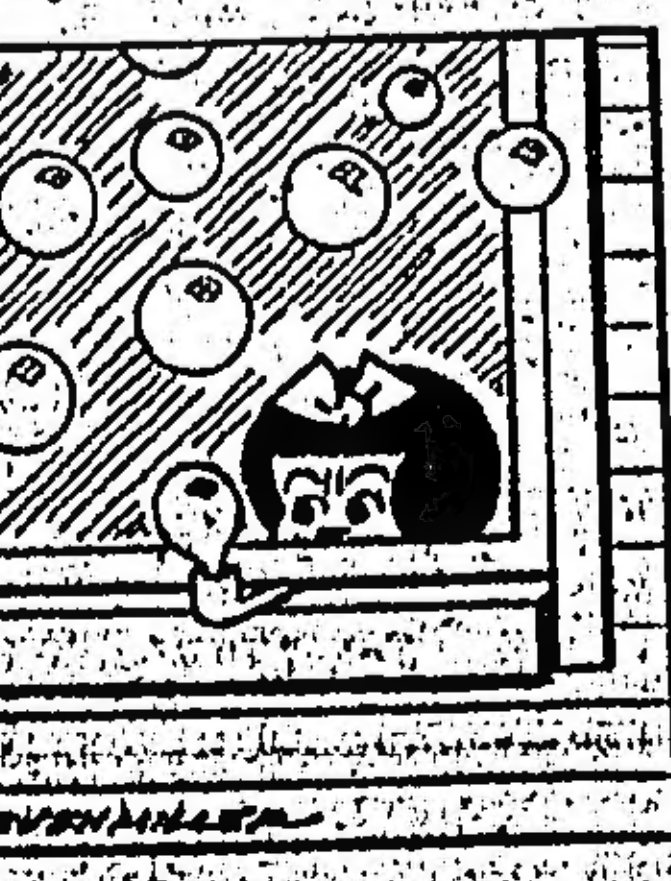
NANCY--- NO BUBBLES IN THE HOUSE



NANCY--- NO BUBBLES IN THE HOUSE



By Ernie Bushmiller



Don't wait till you see this!

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On Sale at Leading Stores

FOR SALE: NAN KANG CO.

Sale Of Property During Occupation

Damages Claim For Breach Of Warrant

An action for breach of warrant of title concerning a house in Kowloon during the Japanese occupation commenced before the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mrs Lee Yu-lee, of No. 3 Upper Lascar Row, represented by Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC, instructed by Mr G. S. Ford, was the plaintiff against Yau Siu-yueh alias Yau Po-cheuk, of 54 Queen's Road Central, ground floor, for whom Mr Percy Chen, instructed by Mr A. el Arculli, appeared.

The statement of claim disclosed that in July 1940 the defendant represented himself to be an agent of one Choy Chuen-kam by virtue of a Power of Attorney alleged to have been made by Choy on May 10, 1945, and whereby the defendant as such agent was authorised to sell property at 316 Reclamation Street, Kowloon, registered in the Land Office as K/L No. 3892 as the property of Choy.

Relying on such representation the plaintiff on July 18, 1945, entered into an agreement for sale of the property to the defendant for Military Yen 150,000 and paid defendant deposit of MY 20,000. Subsequently on or about July 27, the defendant purported to assign the property to the plaintiff who paid the defendant MY 130,000 as balance of the purchase price.

By reason of the premises the defendant warranted that he was authorised by Choy to sell the property and thereby induced the plaintiff to enter into an agreement for sale and assignment and to pay MY 150,000.

AUTHORITY REPUDIATED

On October 4, 1947, Choy, through his solicitors, Messrs Alfred Lion and Co, repudiated the Power of Attorney and authority of the defendant to sell the property.

Plaintiff claimed from the defendant damages for breach of warrant of authority assessed at \$25,000. The defence claimed that the deposit of MY 20,000 and balance of the purchase price MY 130,000 were not paid the defendant but to Mr P. H. Sin then in practice in Hongkong as a legal practitioner.

The defence also claimed that by certain clauses for the completion of the agreement were conditional upon the acceptance by the Japanese Land Office of the Power of Attorney and registration by that Land Office of the assignment.

Mr Sheldon, in his opening remarks, said that the statement of defence was most embarrassing and it was quite impossible to find out from it what the defence really was. He pointed out that the pleadings were not those of Mr Chen who had nothing to do with them. Mr Sheldon submitted that the only defence was one in law and then followed the computation of the damages claimed.

TO AMEND STATEMENT

Mr Chen here interposed to say that he was very grateful to Mr Sheldon for drawing the attention of the Court to the fact that the pleadings were not his. He would ask leave to make an application to the Court to amend the statement of defence if the Court should find that Mr Sheldon was embarrassed by this and if the Court found that there was no denial of the facts

alleged in the statement of claim whereby he would be put to strict proof of the allegations.

Mr Sheldon: I am not proposing to call the plaintiff or Mr Peter Sin on the present state of the pleadings.

The Chief Justice: My view, Mr Chen, is that you must decide for yourself what to do. Either you apply to amend or you don't apply.

After consultation with his instructing solicitor, Mr Chen said that he decided to apply for leave to amend the statement of defence so as to make the case perfectly clear to Mr Sheldon. Counsel was granted a short adjournment.

Prior to this, Mr Sheldon said that with regard to the particulars of damages he would call an architect who would say that \$20,000 was the minimum value of the house and as regards the loss of 20 months' rental he would say that the rent was fair for the premises. The house was sold very soon after the liberation for \$10,000. It was sold by Choy Chuen-kam to another man, named Choy, and it would be his submission on the evidence that the real value of the house in October, 1946, was a good deal higher.

Mr Sheldon referred to the Japanese Land Transactions (Enemy Occupation) Ordinance, 1948, and said that under section 5 which dealt with Japanese assignments he was looking forward to a judicial pronouncement. Section 11 of the Ordinance, he said, was very interesting to him because it did seem to give the Court the widest powers to declare that a document, not valid by the ordinary practice of the Japanese Land Office, should in fact be construed as an instrument carrying out the true intentions of the parties.

The case is proceeding.

Stalin Receives Delegation

London, Dec. 8.—Marshal Stalin tonight received the Czechoslovak ministerial delegation, which arrived in Moscow yesterday. Moscow Radio reported.

Foreign Minister Molotov was present at the reception. The delegation, headed by the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Antonin Zapotocky, included the Foreign Minister, Vladimir Clementis, Finance Minister, Jaroslav Dolansky and the Minister of Industry Augustin Klimt.

When the delegation arrived in Moscow this morning it was officially stated it would negotiate "still closer ties of friendship and alliance" with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Annie Goes By Aeroplane



Miss Annie, one of the six baby elephants that got awfully hungry aboard the SS Swarthmore Victory recently until the navy's flying boat Marshall Mars made an air delivery of hay, is hoisted aboard a cargo plane in San Francisco en route to a zoo in Madison, Wis. In the crate with Annie is Harold Hayes of the Madison Zoo. —AP Picture.

Yokohata Pleads Guilty To Ill-Treating Shanghai Prisoners

Sgt-Major Yokohata Toshiro pleaded guilty this morning before a war crimes court to directly taking part in tortures inflicted on a number of European and other civilian residents in Shanghai during the occupation period.

His Counsel submitted a plea of mitigation, pointing out that Yokohata had made a frank admission of his guilt and was truly repentant for what he had done.

In asking for leniency Counsel pleaded that Yokohata would not have carried out such ill-treatment had he not been ordered to do so, by his superiors.

Yokohata was charged with being concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents in Shanghai, and in particular to Henry Forayde Fringle, Alexander Haindravum, Ernest Le Heale, the Rev. W. H. Hudspeeth, Kenneth William Johnson and William Shide Bungey, detained in the cells of the Headquarters of the Shanghai Generalissimo at Bridge House, causing them all physical suffering, between September 1 and November 30, 1942, while serving as a sergeant in the Gendarmery.

REITERATES PLEA

When Yokohata pleaded guilty this morning, the President of the Court asked him if he fully realised the nature of the charge against him. Accused said he did and reiterated his plea.

The Court comprises Lieut-Col. S. R. Kent (President), Major B. H. Craig, Bufile, and Capt. H. M. McLeod-Martin, Middlesex (Members). The Prosecutor is Major Peter Clague, RA (of the Army Legal Services Department, GHQ, FARELF).

The accused is represented by Mr Kakehi Masao (Japanese barrister), with Capt. W.R.L. Herries as advisory officer to the defence. In submitting to the Court an abstract of the evidence against him, Major Clague said that in many cases no definite charges were preferred against the civilians imprisoned in Bridge House and their interrogations revealed that the chief reason for their arrest was that their duties discharged in their former or business capacity had involved opposition, in some form or another, to Japanese activities prior to December 8, 1941.

RUTHLESS TORTURE

The Prosecuting Officer said that the Kempell often possessed no material evidence which would have justified the trial of these prisoners, and certain members of the Kempell were principally concerned in obtaining "confessions."

Between the dates mentioned in the charge the Shanghai Kempell

UN Council To Stay On In Paris

Paris, Dec. 8.—The United Nations Security Council members will remain in Paris until January 1, it was announced on Wednesday.

An informed UN source said there is a "real possibility" that the Council may act on Israel's membership application before it moves to Lake Success, New York, early in January.

Dr Philip C. Jessup, American deputy on the 11-nation Council, will remain here until January 1. He will press for approval of Israel's bid. It was learned, whenever at least six other Council members pledge their support to make up the vetoed majority.—Associated Press.

S. Korean Govt. Recognised

Paris, Dec. 8.—The UN Political Committee voted tonight to recognise the American-backed Government in South Korea as the only lawful government in Korea, and to set up a Korean Commission despite a fresh warning that the Soviet bloc would boycott the Commission.

The Committee voted 41-0 with two abstentions for the American-Australian-Chinese resolution laying down a broad programme for guiding Korea to independence.

The plan, which now goes to the full Assembly for approval, sets up a nine-member Commission which would authorise travel through the Russian and American occupation zones of Korea. It would supervise the withdrawal of Russian and the American occupation forces "as early as practicable."

SOVIET ZONE BAN

The Ukraine was placed on the Commission even if one of the Ukrainian delegates, Dmitri Manuilsky, warned that he would not sit on it. This obviously meant that the Commission would not be allowed to enter the Soviet occupation zone and that Russia would not allow it to supervise anything there.

After passing the anti-Communism resolution, the Committee rejected a rival Russian resolution to abolish the old United Nations Commission, the vote was 40-6 with three abstentions.

The two votes completed the Political Committee's work for this session of the Assembly. In addition to abolishing the old Korean Commission, the Russian resolution would have denounced it for dividing Korea and for approving actions conducted "under conditions of police coercion and repression."—United Press.

Editors Select

Year's 10 Biggest Stories

New York, Dec. 8.—President Truman's election was the biggest news story of 1948; in the opinion of editors around the world. It appeared as one of the year's "ten biggest" on lists from every section of the world in the United Press' annual survey of newsworthy events. It led many foreign lists.

The struggle in Berlin and other developments in the European cold war also rated high on all lists.

In the top biggest stories, from the standpoint of Americans, the unanimous choice for first place was President Truman's victory over Mr Thomas Dewey. The list was as follows:

1. Election of Mr Truman.
2. Berlin airlift and cold war in Europe.
3. High cost of living.
4. Mrs Kassarhina's escape from the Russian Consulate.
5. Gandhi's assassination.
6. Death of Babe Ruth.
7. The Chinese civil war.
8. The United States spy investigations.
9. Founding of Israel and Count Bernadotte's assassination.
10. Princess Elizabeth's baby.

FAR EAST SELECTIONS

The Big Ten selections of editors in Japan, China and the Philippines: (1) Truman's election. (2) Chinese civil war. (3) Tokyo war crimes trials. (4) Assassination of Gandhi. (5) Founding of Israel. (6) Berlin airlift and cold war in Europe. (7) Rift between Tito and the Cominform. (8) Princess Elizabeth's baby. (9) Formation of the Union of Western European nations. (10) Madame Chiang's trip to Washington.

The United Press asked editors of the Russian news agency Tass and of the Moscow newspapers Pravda and Izvestia to choose the top biggest stories. They replied that they were too busy. However, judging from the display in the Soviet press, the Russians considered the following the ten biggest stories: (1) Berlin airlift and cold war in Europe. (2) Soviet-American relations in general. (3) Organisation of the Western Union. (4) The rift between Tito and the Cominform. (5) The new regime in Czechoslovakia. (6) Italian elections. (7) The series of friendship and commerce treaties between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European nations. (8) United Nations Assembly at Paris. (9) Election of Truman. (10) Kassarhina case.

EUROPEAN LIST

Editors of Western Europe chose the following: (1) Berlin airlift and cold war. (2) Election of Truman. (3) Communist coup in Czechoslovakia. (4) Organisation of the Union of Western powers. (5) Rift between Tito and Cominform. (6) Assassination of Gandhi. (7) Assassination of Bernadotte. (8) Struggle for Palestine and founding of Israel. (9) Italian elections. (10) Chinese civil war.

Australian editors made this choice: Tied for first and second place—Truman's election and illness of King George which caused the cancellation of the Royal Tour of Australia. Tied for (3) (4) (5) and (6)—Princess Elizabeth's Baby, Count Bernadotte's assassination, death of Gandhi and India's independence, Berlin airlift and cold war in Europe. Tied for last four places—Chinese civil war, Kassarhina case, Marshal Smuts' defeat in the South African elections and the struggle for Palestine.

South American editors chose: (1) Election of Truman. (2) Berlin airlift and cold war. (3) Bogota uprising during Inter-American conference. (4) Assassination of Gandhi. (5) Italian elections. (6) Founding of Israel. (7) South American revolutions. (8) Kassarhina case. (9) Marshall Plan. (10) Possibility of United States and Canada joining Western European nations in a defence pact.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8
Closing Times By Air
Kunming, Luichow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, and Chungking, 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Alexandria (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria) Rome and London, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Japan, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Strait, 3 p.m.
Amoy, 3 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, 5.30 a.m. (reg); 9 a.m. (ord); Swatow and Amoy, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord).
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Amoy and Taipei, 3.30 p.m.
Manila, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada, 5 p.m.
Parcel Posts for Manila, Honolulu and U.S.A. (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.
Ordinary Mails (Printed Matters, Samples and Small Packet Posts) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.
Straits, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Shanghai, 5 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.
Manila, Batavia, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney, 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong and Peking via Hongkong, 3 p.m.

ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED

TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

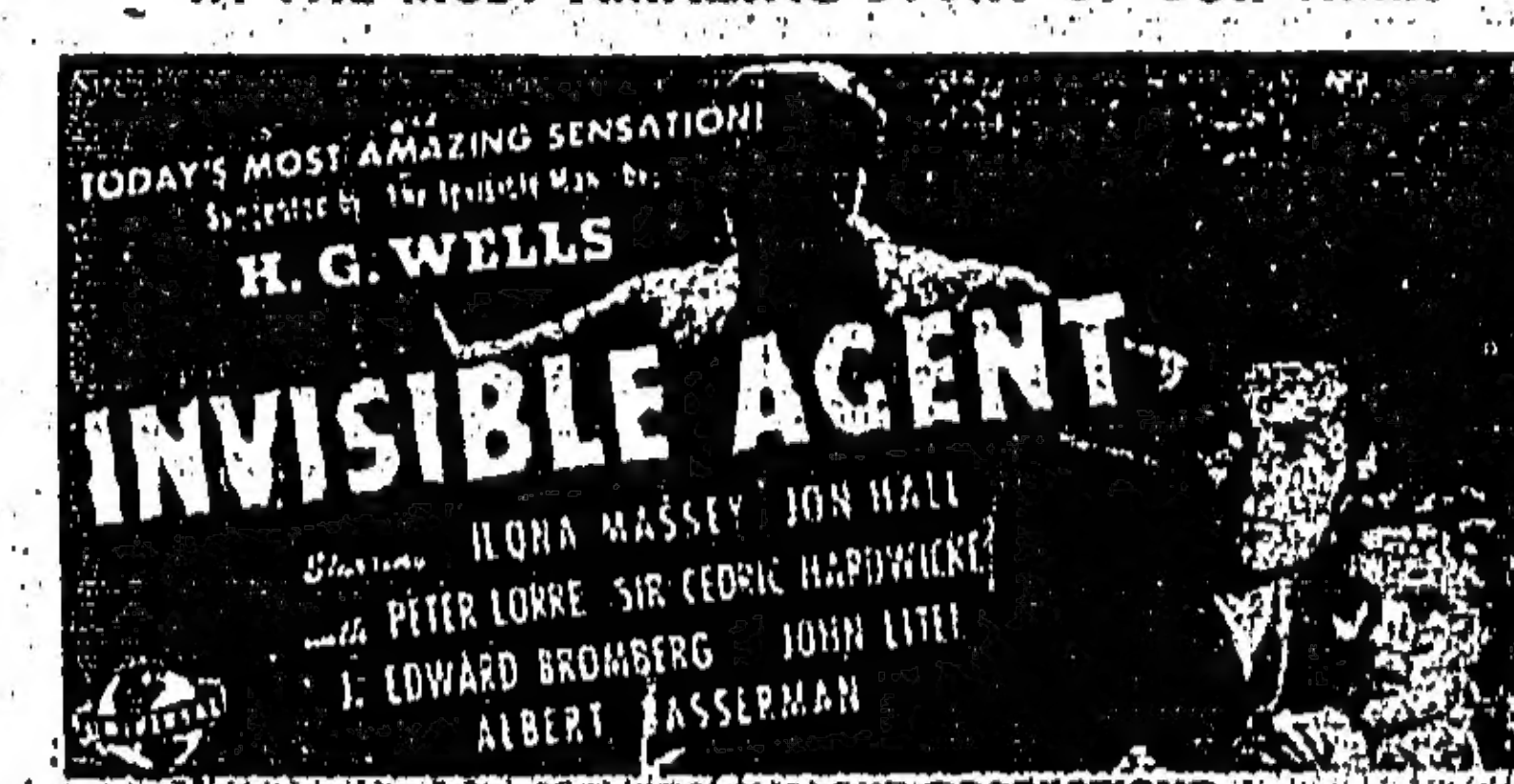
COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

This is One of the "MUST-SEE" Pictures containing the Entire "XIVth Olympiad" International Sports from the Beginning to the Finish! ... and in TECHNOCOLOR! With Exciting Record ... For the First Time in History of the World's Greatest International Festival! It acclaims Goodwill among the Nations!



SHOWING **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.20 TO-DAY 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

FIRST TIME SHOWING IN HONGKONG THE MOST DANGEROUS MAN IN THE WORLD! IN THE MOST AMAZING STORY OF OUR TIME!



SHOWING **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20 TO-DAY 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

THE MOST EXCITING GANGSTER PICTURE EVER FILMED!

"ROGER TOUHY, GANGSTER!"

Starring Preston Foster • Victor McLaglen • Kent Taylor A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

COMMENCING FRIDAY John WAYNE • Henry FONDA • Shirley TEMPLE in "FORT APACHE"

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17 Hankow Road, Kowloon TO-DAY 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



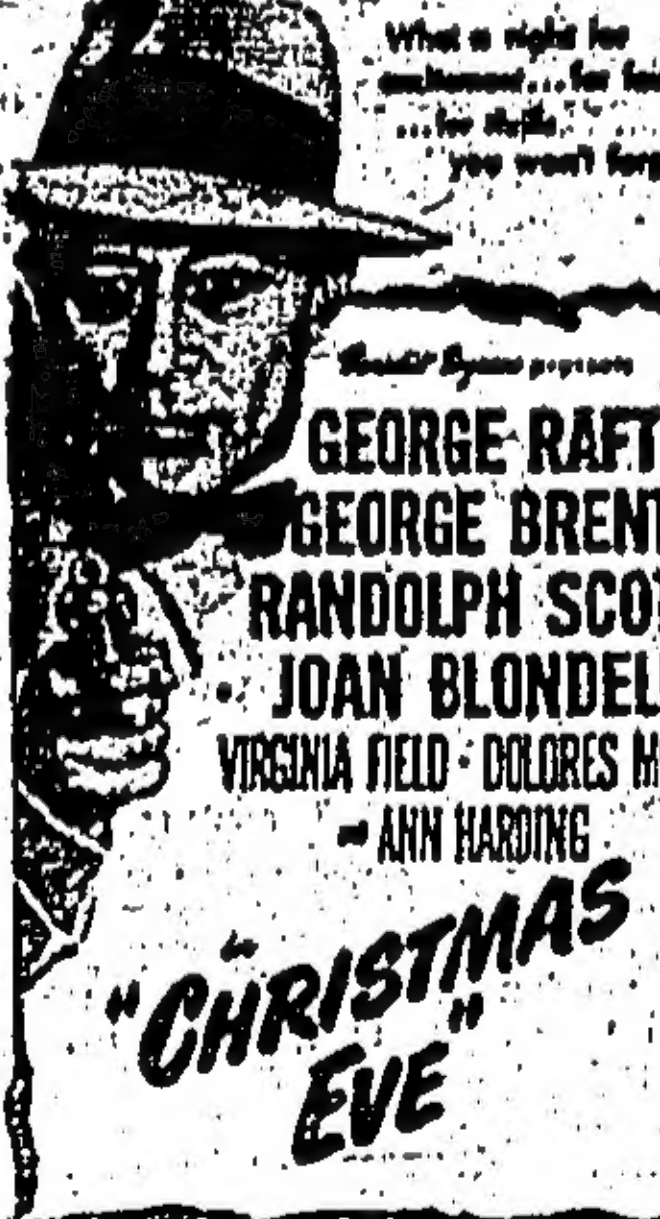
Radio Hongkong

HKT 6 Programme Summary: 0.01. Light Orchestra. 0.02. The Four Seasons. 0.03. The Four Seasons. 0.04. The Four Seasons. 0.05. The Four Seasons. 0.06. The Four Seasons. 0.07. The Four Seasons. 0.08. The Four Seasons. 0.09. The Four Seasons. 0.10. The Four Seasons. 0.11. The Four Seasons. 0.12. The Four Seasons. 0.13. The Four Seasons. 0.14. The Four Seasons. 0.15. The Four Seasons. 0.16. The Four Seasons. 0.17. The Four Seasons. 0.18. The Four Seasons. 0.19. The Four Seasons. 0.20. The Four Seasons. 0.21. The Four Seasons. 0.22. The Four Seasons. 0.23. The Four Seasons. 0.24. The Four Seasons. 0.25. The Four Seasons. 0.26. The Four Seasons. 0.27. The Four Seasons. 0.28. The Four Seasons. 0.29. The Four Seasons. 0.30. The Four Seasons. 0.31. The Four Seasons. 0.32. The Four Seasons. 0.33. The Four Seasons. 0.34. The Four Seasons. 0.35. The Four Seasons. 0.36. The Four Seasons. 0.37. The Four Seasons. 0.38. The Four Seasons. 0.39. The Four Seasons. 0.40. The Four Seasons. 0.41. The Four Seasons. 0.42. The Four Seasons. 0.43. The Four Seasons. 0.44. The Four Seasons. 0.45. The Four Seasons. 0.46. The Four Seasons. 0.47. The Four Seasons. 0.48. The Four Seasons. 0.49. The Four Seasons. 0.50. The Four Seasons. 0.51. The Four Seasons. 0.52. The Four Seasons. 0.53. The Four Seasons. 0.54. The Four Seasons. 0.55. The Four Seasons. 0.56. The Four Seasons. 0.57. The Four Seasons. 0.58. The Four Seasons. 0.59. The Four Seasons. 0.60. The Four Seasons. 0.61. The Four Seasons. 0.62. The Four Seasons. 0.63. The Four Seasons. 0.64. The Four Seasons. 0.65. The Four Seasons. 0.66. The Four Seasons. 0.67. The Four Seasons. 0.68. The Four Seasons. 0.69. The Four Seasons. 0.70. The Four Seasons. 0.71. The Four Seasons. 0.72. The Four Seasons. 0.73. The Four Seasons. 0.74. The Four Seasons. 0.75. The Four Seasons. 0.76. The Four Seasons. 0.77. The Four Seasons. 0.78. The Four Seasons. 0.79. The Four Seasons. 0.80. The Four Seasons. 0.81. The Four Seasons. 0.82. The Four Seasons. 0.83. The Four Seasons. 0.84. The Four Seasons. 0.85. The Four Seasons. 0.86. The Four Seasons. 0.87. The Four Seasons. 0.88. The Four Seasons. 0.89. The Four Seasons. 0.90. The Four Seasons. 0.91. The Four Seasons. 0.92. The Four Seasons. 0.93. The Four Seasons. 0.94. The Four Seasons. 0.95. The Four Seasons. 0.96. The Four Seasons. 0.97. The Four Seasons. 0.98. The Four Seasons. 0.99. The Four Seasons. 1.00. The Four Seasons.

Chinese Soldiers Visit T. W. Kwok

A small party of more than 10 Chinese soldiers who arrived in Hongkong by the steamer Shantung from Tientsin were seen outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building at this time today seeking an interview with officials of Mr. T. W. Kwok's office for assistance. It is understood that these soldiers will be repatriated to China by Mr. Kwok's office as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

Season's Greetings from Rat to a Rat!



San Marino Seeks War Damages

San Marino, Dec. 8.—The Government of San Marino, the world's smallest Republic, has ordered its Charge d'Affaires in Paris, Signor Angelo Donati, to go to London to press its claim for £2 million damages for the "indiscriminate bombing" of its capital on June 20, 1944.

He added that the British Government had disclaimed responsibility because they said San Marino had been occupied by German forces. The Foreign Minister declared this was a "tactical error" since German troops did not violate "our territory" until two months after the bombing.

San Marino is a tiny republic, situated in the Apennines, and is surrounded by Italy. It has a population of about 30,000 and is known for its independence and neutrality.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I bought a new girdle today and it's simply divine—your father will have to take us out tonight so I can be seen in it!"

ALLEGED CORRUPTION INQUIRY

Stanley's Brother Described As A "Muscle Man"

London, Dec. 8.—A 1947 American report describing Marcus Wulkan, brother of Sidney Stanley, a Stateless alien, as a "racketeer or muscle man," was read today at the Tribunal probing allegations of corruption in Government circles.

Mr George Gibson, a Government nominee on the Board of the Bank of England, said when he was in New York in 1941, Marcus Wulkan handed him a cheque for \$30,000 for the "Committee to Aid Britain."

In reply to the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, Mr Gibson said he did not know Wulkan was a "militant Zionist."

Mr Gibson, a former chairman of the Trades Union Congress, agreed that "confidential" letters he had written to Stanley would have been valuable to Stanley if he was a confidence trickster, but he had considered Stanley to be an accredited representative of some businessmen.

The letters referred to the merger of two big departmental stores and the proposed flotation of a public company for which permit from the Treasury's Capital Issues Committee was needed.

NO COMMON INTERESTS

Mr Gibson disagreed that his views as a director of the Bank of England would have had any influence on the Capital Issues Committee. In any case, he had considered all along that the proposed flotation was a perfectly honest scheme.

Mr Gibson said he had no interests in common with Stanley except that in America Wulkan had been shown him kindness and he had understood, had raised large sums of money to aid Britain.

"I was not prepared to be rude to the brother of a man in those circumstances,"

The Attorney General said he was not suggesting that Mr Gibson knew the facts about Wulkan, but he charged Mr Gibson had been rash and indiscreet in accepting Stanley merely because of a casual meeting with his brother in America.

(Marcus Wulkan was holding a press conference in New York today to discuss "anything in reference to myself.")

(Wulkan told Reuter he knew nothing about the case in London but added that "the Attorney General, in referring to me as anti-British, is contrary to the real truth.")

(Wulkan said he was now a director of an organisation raising funds for a Palestine medical cause, which he preferred not to name.)

OFFICIAL SCEPTICAL

A letter from Mr Gibson to Mr Glenvil Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said Wulkan had written to Stanley telling him certain financial people in New York were willing to advance Britain £250 million on the strength of the Marshall Plan.

Mr Hall had replied that he did not think meeting Stanley would serve any useful purpose since he was sceptical about the proposed loan.

Mr Gibson later wrote: "Stanley is unquestionably a big business man with big interests, but he has, I think, the Oriental failing of talking too big."

Mr Gibson said that at a dinner party paid for by Stanley, he had "an exchange of a few words" with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, about the proposed loan and written again to Mr Glenvil Hall mentioning his "chat with the Foreign Secretary" and adding: "Stanley was there."

He had not tried to inveigle Mr Hall into relations with Stanley and he very much regretted his name had been dragged in.

Witness said he did not know a letter of introduction he had given Mrs Stanley to prominent United States trade union leaders had been used in Britain "to try to get a dollar allowance."

KINDLY PERSON

Questioned by Stanley's counsel, Mr Gibson, who was in the witness box for six hours, said Stanley had been to him a generous, gentlemanly and kindly person.

Mr Gibson agreed that Mr Glenvil Hall, a younger man, was entitled to be guided and to rely on his experience.

Mr Gibson said another matter he had been interested in at the time of the loan proposal was the possibility of the United States and Britain finding the capital for development in Africa. Stanley had nothing to do with this.

Asked about Harry Sherman, Mr Gibson said he had been interested in the scheme to float the Sherman football pool concern as a public company only because he thought the Government should take over the pool.

Mr Gibson said he could not remember meeting an American named Walter Kirschner, but he did recollect meeting someone who spoke about being at the White House in company with the President.

He would not like to swear he had met this man with Stanley, but it might have been that he was introduced as someone interested in a loan and in the proposed joint capital development scheme for Africa.

Sir Hartley put it to Mr Gibson that if he had only made enquiries about Stanley, none of the difficulty in which he and others now found themselves would have arisen.

A FEW REASONS—Mr Gibson replied that he had had no specific reason to make enquiries about Stanley.

The Attorney General listed the things which he said might have led Mr Gibson to make inquiries

about Stanley—the fact that here was a gentleman of apparent foreign origin with an assumed name who introduced himself on a railway train—who seemed unusually anxious to meet people in high places and pay for dinners to them—who offered Mr Gibson a chairmanship of £10,000 a year.

Referring to the £250 million loan "which might be financed by unnamed persons in America," the Attorney General suggested that "it might have been a confidence trick."

Mr Gibson replied: "It might have been true." It had never occurred to him, he said, that the offer of a £10,000 chairmanship in a new company might be an attempt to buy his influence in high places.

When Mr Gibson concluded his evidence, which lasted six hours, the Tribunal adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

SEVEN NEW UN MEMBERS

Paris, Dec. 8.—The United Nations General Assembly tonight formally declared in favour of the admission to the United Nations of seven new members—Italy, Austria, Eire, Finland, Portugal, Transjordan and Ceylon—whose applications were vetoed in the Security Council by the Soviet Union.

The United States supported strongly these applications for membership.

Mr B. Cohen (U.S.) said that he was fully satisfied that these countries came up to the required standards. He would also support applications from Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, he said, if he was satisfied that they had complied with the clauses of the peace treaties, "particularly on democratic rights."

The resolutions being discussed were in the form of recommendations that the Security Council should change its mind and approve the applications of the seven countries.

The Ukrainian delegate said that such resolutions could not be effective over the Security Council, which is the guarantee of the sovereign rights of the minority.

He accused the Western Powers of "favouritism and discrimination" in favour for some countries and not for others.—Reuter.

Canadian Bacon For Britons

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Britain has agreed to buy 1949, 190 million pounds of Canadian bacon, 50 million pounds of cheese and 1,533,000 cases of shell eggs or their equivalent in dried or frozen whole eggs, Mr James Gardiner, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, announced today.

The prices to be paid for the bacon and cheese are the same as in the 1948 contract for eggs and 1949 prices and slightly lower for bacon and cheese.

The contracts are subject to the approval of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration, which is handling Marshall aid to Europe.

The bacon contract represents a drop of 35 million pounds in the amount to be delivered. Britain took 195 million pounds in 1948.

The cuts will be made because of dollar shortages. "We had to fight to get Britain to take any eggs at all," Mr Gardiner stated. Earlier he had told the Dominion Provincial Agricultural Conference here that Britain has made it clear she would be just as happy if Canada had no bacon whatever to sell.—Reuter.



"We have four teen-age daughters."

Confined To Iron Lung



Frank McCormack comforts his wife, Mary Elizabeth, after she gave birth to a child at San Francisco's Children's hospital. Mrs McCormack was partially removed from the iron lung for delivery of the baby, Christian Mary, by Caesarian operation. Mrs McCormack has been in an iron lung since stricken by polio last August.

—AP Picture.

Britain Not In Position To Offer Military Aid To China

DECLARES VANSITTART

London, Dec. 8.—The United States could not count on British military aid in China, according to Lord Vansittart, onetime leading diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office.

He said, in an exclusive interview: "The brunt of any military aid to China would have to be borne entirely by the United States. Such aid would not necessarily involve the United States in a war with Russia."

Lord Vansittart, though not now connected with the Government, continues more actively than ever in the House of Lords of which he is one of the leading members.

He said: "If the United States ever decide to go to the aid of China with men, it would be a very lonely venture. This is because, although no one in Britain except for the dissident extreme left who favour Communism anyway, would quarrel or differ with any choice which the United States might make in respect of the nature of aid to China. I just don't think we can spare men from Malaya or for that matter from anywhere else."

A MAJOR EVIL

Yet, China must be helped, he explained. He said: "It would be a major evil if we let China down for it would automatically mean the addition of 500,000,000 to the Communist forces of the world. On the other hand, we dare not aid China to the detriment of Western Europe and the strengthening of the defences of the Benelux countries. That too would be a major evil; for it might result in a Communist Europe."

Lord Vansittart said: "Devil of a choice, isn't it?" He commented leaning forward in his chair with an anxious look and adding: "Yet that is precisely the dilemma that faces the United States today. It is a choice between two great evils. Even United States reserves in manpower are not unlimited especially at the present time. And if there was ever a necessity of choosing between supporting China or the Western Powers in manpower, then much as I would dread the consequences I think it would be better to support Western Europe."

OTHER MEASURES

But Lord Vansittart does not think that military reinforcements for China are needed. He says there were other measures to take.

"For instance, a great deal can be done to co-ordinate a British, French and Dutch action in the Far East and strengthen the control of arms export. For China needs arms, but the regime is so rotten, one never knows in whose hands they will fall when they get there. It would be a good thing to have American control at the centre.... and even so nobody really knows just what would happen to supplies once they left the control areas."

He explained there was a parallel situation when Britain sent considerable aid to the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia. He said: "We eventually lost a lot and we lost the cause too."

He said that the only difference between that dilemma and the one facing the United States today in aiding China is whereas the White Russian struggle was with arms and supplies, but lacked manpower, this was not the case in China where there is still plenty of manpower available. But we cannot afford to see supplies of all kinds filled from half-starved Europe."

Asked if he thought either direct or indirect United States Military aid to China might eventually embroil the United States in a war with Russia, he was almost surprised. "Oh, absolutely not. After all, if the Russians really wanted a war they could have found plenty of pretext before the Chinese situation reached its present stage of development. Berlin for instance."—United Press.

Burmese To Vote

Rangoon, Dec. 8.—Elections Commissioner U Kyaw estimated today that 11,000,000 will vote in an election on March 23 to name Burma's first Independent Parliament.

U Kyaw said he expected about 65 percent of the population would take part. Some 6,000 polling stations will be set up for the start of the voting, open to Burmese citizens over the age of 18.—Associated Press.

PETROL AND OIL RATIONS CUT

Frankfurt, Dec. 8.—The Anglo-American Bizonal authorities have cut the German petrol and oil rations for the first quarter of 1949 by 7.6 percent because of misuse of the allocation. The Joint Chairman of the Bizonal Office announcing this here today said further cuts will be made unless the misuse stops.

The Chairman, formed previous German official replies to Allied complaints about petrol abuses as "most unsatisfactory."—Reuter.

CABINET DISCUSSES INDONESIA DEADLOCK

The Hague, Dec. 8.—The Netherlands Cabinet held an extraordinary session on Wednesday to consider the new deadlock in the Dutch-Indonesian peace talks.

The meeting was called after a government delegation returned on Tuesday night from Batavia.

Despite failure of the latest peace talks, the government delegation indicated it would recommend the establishment of a federal interim government in Indonesia before the end of this month.

The Government representatives, including the Foreign Minister, Mr. N. U. Stikker, and the Minister of Overseas Territories, Mr. Sassen, have been trying to get an agreement with the Indonesian Republic on the powers of the proposed interim government.

Mr Sassen said the negotiations had been "very disappointing." He said, however, that speaking of a "breakdown" would be going too far.

SITUATION COMPLICATED

Mr Sassen proposed that the Government go ahead with the establishment of the interim government, and include a provision which would permit the Republic of Indonesia to join later.

The situation was complicated, however, by reports some of the non-Republican Federal States in Indonesia were opposed to creation of the interim government before next year.

The interim administration is intended to serve only until the projected United States of Indonesia can be set up as a partner of the Netherlands in the Dutch empire.

Well informed sources said no immediate decision by the Cabinet is expected. These sources expressed belief action would be delayed until all parliamentary observers have returned from Indonesia, and the political parties have had a chance to consult with their observers.

307 INCIDENTS

A Dutch Army report in Batavia, meanwhile, indicated an increase in incidents in the new dormant Indonesian conflict. An announcement said 307 incidents had occurred in Dutch controlled territory during the past week. This was the highest number of clashes in a single week since the Renville truce agreement last winter.

(The differences between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic were reflected in a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Launceston, Australia. The Dutch delegate walked out of a meeting after the Commission voted to give the republic associate membership. Later the Dutch announced they would take the issue to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.)—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON



MAKING GOOD RECOVERY

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, is making an "uneventful recovery" from a serious kidney operation, according to an optimistic report by the Walter Reed Hospital today.

It came, as the possibility was raised, that he might have to give up his Cabinet post because of health.

The hospital bulletin said: "The General had a good night and is making an uneventful recovery from his operation. There is no indication of any complications."

Mr Marshall sat up in bed this morning. If Mr Marshall's recovery is as rapid as the bulletin indicates, Administration officials believe that he will stay on the job.—United Press.

ASSAULTED PAKISTANIS

London, Dec. 8.—Two men were sent to prison for 12 months with hard labour at the Hampshire Assizes today for assaulting two of the crew of the Pakistan vessel, Jhelum, at Southampton.

The Pakistanis said they were attacked first with fists and struck by bricks.—Reuter.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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NOTICE

HONG KONG SOCIETY

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in St. John's Cathedral Hall on Thursday, 9th December, 1948, at 5.30 p.m.

R. A. JOSCELYNE,

Hon. General Secretary.

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